

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—  
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—THE  
THREE FAST MEN.WOODS MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-  
ner Third and N. Y.—Performances every afternoon and evening.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and  
34th st.—LA GIUSELLE—THE NATIENS.THEATRE COMIQUE, 316 Broadway.—COMTE VOGLI-  
N, NERVO ACTO, &c.EMILY A. LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 730 Broadway.—  
LA BELLE L. N.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 555 Broadway.—  
BROOKLYN'S SENSATIONALS.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—BLACK EYED  
SUSAN—USED UP.TERRACE GARDEN, Fifty-eighth street and Third ave-  
nue.—GRAND VOYAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 34th st., between 58th and  
60th st.—THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 245 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, July 12, 1870.

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A NEW ELEMENT IN THE Co-  
Industrial interests of France. Our  
concerning them are very signifi-  
cative of a dangerous fire in the

QUANTUM SUP.—A Southern ex-  
"the democratic party is the party of  
constitution. That name will suffice  
constitution? The constitution as it  
constitution as it was?

HOTEL CHARGES COMING DOWN.—  
that the Metropolitan Hotel in this  
city has reduced their price from five dollars  
a day. This looks like business, and is  
a long stride towards a return to  
financial practices in the art of hotel  
keeping.

THE MAPS FROM EUROPE, dated to the 1st  
of July, at this port yesterday, supply a very  
varied and somewhat important exhibit of the  
Old World situation as it existed at that time.  
There was, even then, an evident tendency on  
the Continent toward a union of the Latin race  
Powers for war purposes.

FENTON FAIRLY FLOORED.—In the confirma-  
tion of Murphy—forty-eight to three—as Col-  
lector of this port, and in the confirmation of  
Grinnell as Naval Officer and of Hillhouse as  
Assistant Treasurer. All these appointments  
were offensive to Fenton, but Murphy was the  
fatal blow. Hurrah for Murphy! Who comes  
next?

VODOOISM is the name given to a horrible  
superstition that exists among the ignorant  
negroes down South, and which, according to  
our New Orleans correspondent, is now espe-  
cially rampant in Louisiana. The correspond-  
ent claims that Lieutenant Governor Dunn,  
Parson Turner, the Chaplain of the State Le-  
gislator and every dandy in New Orleans  
is subject in some degree to the superstition,  
and recounts the fact of Parson Turner having  
the baleful spell cast about him by some enemy  
exorcised by Voodooites in his own Christian  
church in the French quarter of the city.

AFFAIRS IN THE ANTILLES.—Several of the  
islands in the West Indies, perceiving the  
advantages to be derived from the West India  
cable now ready for submergence, have taken  
action on the subject and have guaranteed the  
company annual subsidies. In the island of  
St. Thomas it is understood that certain  
government reforms are in contemplation.  
The way in which these will be introduced, if  
introduced at all, will be by the home govern-  
ment recognizing the petition of certain of  
the islanders, who have embodied their request  
in a memorial to the King. The meetings  
which have been held, however, on this sub-  
ject have given great dissatisfaction to the  
people in general, owing to the secrecy with  
which the transactions were conducted. If  
the reforms are intended so much has been  
said of late as to excite the people of  
St. Thomas why so much mystery?

The War Panic—The Great Struggle for  
the Settlement of Europe.

The small affair of the nomination of a  
German prince for the throne of Spain by  
General Prim has, from the demands and  
threatenings of France in reference to this  
nomination, created within a few days a  
general European war panic hardly surpassed  
by any Continental sensation since the pro-  
clamation of the first French republic. From  
the Thames to the Danube, from the Baltic to  
the Mediterranean, there appears a general  
apprehension not only that war is imminent,  
but the most sanguinary and revolutionary  
war in the history of mankind. We have  
long entertained the idea, from the conflicting  
claims of races and dynasties upon  
boundaries and balances of power, &c., that  
such a war for a general European settlement  
must come some day, and that when it does  
come it will involve all the European States,  
great and small, in its immediate and ultimate  
consequences.

France appears eager for the conflict. She  
has seized upon what is generally regarded as  
a shallow pretext for pushing Prussia to the  
wall. We may now credit the assertion that  
since the day of Prussia's great triumph  
at Sadowa Napoleon has been prepar-  
ing to put a check upon her alarm-  
ing expansion. Prepared at length  
for the experiment, he has thrown down the  
gambit, and doubtless within five days from  
the declaration of war he could concentrate  
three hundred thousand of the best armed and  
most efficient soldiers of Europe upon the  
Prussian frontier. Prussia will have the  
public sympathy, even, perhaps, of Austria.  
In the event of a war upon this Spanish crown  
question; but public sympathy will avail  
nothing unless it is expressed in bodies of  
armed men moving to the rescue. France,  
from all that we can learn, is better prepared  
with all the latest improvements, inventions,  
appliances and facilities for war than Prussia,  
and can move upon a short notice to any point  
a larger and more effective army than the  
whole North German Confederation. Napo-  
leon, doubtless, in the event of war, calculates  
upon another short and decisive campaign like  
that of Jena. But would even a second victory  
of Jena be as decisive as the first? It would  
be more likely to mark only the beginning of  
the conflict in bringing other parties into it,  
until eventually creating another Holy Alliance.

In a war upon her eastern frontiers all the  
advantages will be with France; but after en-  
tering the Prussian territories the necessity of  
guarding her railway lines in the rear will,  
with every mile she advances, weaken her  
forces in the front. In the war of  
our late rebellion at times probably  
not less than half our Union soldiers  
in the field were employed in guarding our  
railway and steamboat lines of communica-  
tion, and not until General Grant had made  
these lines perfectly secure did he make any  
decisive impression upon the armies of Jeff  
Davis. We know, however, from the effects  
of the railway line in the Italian war, connect-  
ing with Montebello, and from Jo Johnston's  
railway lines connecting with Bull Run, that  
railways in a general European conflict will be  
apt to decide the issue of battles, either for  
or against the advancing party, according to  
the railway advantages held or lost.

The late improvements in small arms and  
artillery will render henceforward the meet-  
ing of hostile armies more deadly than hereto-  
fore, while railways will operate to bring  
greater armies face to face. Thus in both these  
elements of concentration and destructiveness  
the European war that is to come will over-  
shadow the bloodiest campaigns of the first  
Napoleon. The war among the iron-clads on  
the water will probably be in the same  
proportion terrifically destructive. In-  
land fortresses will, as defensive posi-  
tions, be of less value than heretofore,  
while our modern American system of strong  
defensive earthworks at every encampment  
will have to be adopted by the army on the  
offensive as well as the army on the defensive.  
The earthworks of General Grant, erected for  
the defence of his army while besieging  
Richmond and Petersburg, were quite as for-  
midable as those of the army besieged. These  
lessons of modern war, resulting from  
the destructiveness of modern weapons, will  
soon be taught to both sides in the event of a  
war between France and Prussia; and so our  
American system of earthworks may spoil the  
nicest calculations of Napoleon. They may  
prolong the war, which he expects to make a  
short one, into a long one—so long as to  
change and enlarge beyond calculation all the  
original conditions of the contest.

Our latest despatches by the cable fore-  
shadow, although dimly and doubtfully, a  
compromise. To all parties concerned, France  
included, peace is the only policy of safety;  
for a European war now inevitably must result  
in a general and comprehensive European  
revolution, and as radical in its political  
changes as that resulting from our late rebel-  
lion for an independent Southern confederacy.  
Napoleon takes, indeed, a contracted view of  
the subject, if he supposes that a march upon  
Prussia on this Prim-Hohenzollern provoca-  
tion will end with the restoration to France of  
her old Napoleonic boundary of the Rhine.

"HELMHOLD'S RECREATIONS."—This an-  
nouncement inadvertently crept into the head-  
ing of a police report published in the HERALD  
on the 9th inst. The report was a portion of  
the investigation of certain frauds perpetrated  
by a gambling detective concern in this city,  
in which it was made to appear that Dr.  
Helmhold was in the habit of visiting faro  
bank establishments. While we disclaim any  
intention of impugning the morality of Dr.  
Helmhold, or of any desire to induce the public  
to believe that he is in the habit of visiting  
such vile places, we would say to the Doctor  
that he is altogether too thin-skinned. A  
man as prominent as Dr. Helmhold should  
have a hide as thick as that of a rhinoceros.  
We would advise him to take a lesson, or two  
from Militia Officer Flak, Jr.

OUR EUROPEAN NEWSPAPER MAIL PACK-  
AGES.—In our notice yesterday of the man-  
ner in which our European mail files packages  
by the steamship Hermann reached the HERALD  
Building—"opened, riddled and incomplete in  
file"—we had no intention of conveying the  
impression that these losses occurred on board  
the Hermann—an old friend—or that they do  
occur on board any other mail steamer. Our

packages are made up with great care in  
England. The fault, or worse, lies with par-  
ties on this side of the ocean who represent  
themselves to the steamship commanders as  
agents of the HERALD, and are thus in the  
habit of receiving the papers. Masters of  
vessels are consequently advised not to deliver  
packages addressed to the HERALD to persons  
who cannot show authority from the HERALD  
to receive them. Our news enterprise has  
suffered and still suffers by the contrary.

Interoceanic Communication by a Ship  
Canal.

It has been amply demonstrated that a ship  
canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific would  
secure results of incalculable commercial and  
political importance. The capitalists, political  
economists and statesmen of the present day  
unite in endorsing the enlightened views of  
William Paterson, the founder of a colony at  
Caledonia Harbor, and subsequently of the  
Bank of England. That extraordinary man  
anticipated one hundred and seventy-four  
years ago—as it were, with Scottish "second  
sight"—the possibility of "removing distances  
and drawing nations nearer to each other"—of  
lessening more than one-half the time and  
expense of navigation to China, Japan, the  
Spice Islands and the greater part of the East  
Indies, and of more than doubling the con-  
sumption of European commodities and man-  
ufactures by means of the Isthmus of Darien,  
which he called "the door of the seas and key  
of the universe." The arguments by which  
Paterson supported his theory have now  
acquired tenfold strength. Other arguments  
have been yearly multiplied by the develop-  
ment of American commerce, and to both  
the latter and the former additional weight  
and urgency have recently been given by  
the mission of the late Mr. Burlingame from the  
Chinese Emperor to the United States and to  
the great European Powers, and by the rising  
flood of Chinese immigration to this country.

The HERALD has lost no opportunity of in-  
sisting upon the cosmopolitan importance of  
a ship canal across the isthmus. It has heartily  
encouraged the scientific explorations which  
have been recently made under the  
auspices of the United States Navy in order  
to discover a feasible route for a canal,  
which would be a tenth wonder of the world.  
While we have faithfully chronicled the pro-  
gress of the Darien Expedition of 1870, its  
successes and its failures, we have recognized  
the fact that, were it only by proving the im-  
practicability of the several routes examined  
at Caledonia and Salsard and San Blas, this  
expedition has rendered a great service to  
science and to commerce by eliminating so  
large a portion of the isthmus from future in-  
quiry. Even if the explorations to be under-  
taken during the next dry season should prove  
that all the other proposed routes from the  
Atrato to the line of the Panama Railway are  
equally impracticable, we should not abandon  
the hope that what the London Times calls  
"the grandest physical work the world can  
witness" will yet be accomplished, and the  
prediction of the London Sun may be verified,  
that "ere long Darien will be the great inter-  
oceanic portal, the door of the seas, the  
entrepôt of the world, the storehouse of na-  
tions, the grand highway of nations." Not-  
withstanding the formidable array of names of  
prominent capitalists and politicians of New  
York city in favor of reviving the old project  
of an interoceanic canal via Nicaragua, we  
cannot easily believe that American enterprise  
will be reduced to so forlorn a hope as this  
route, all the conceded advantages of which  
would seem to be neutralized by its great  
length, its startling cost, its almost insuperable  
difficulties, and the wretched harbors at both  
ends of it. Nevertheless we are confident that  
whatever route may ultimately be decided  
upon a ship canal will yet connect the At-  
lantic and the Pacific. The nineteenth century  
must add this jewel to her crown.

## The European Crisis in Wall Street.

It is rather flattering to our national im-  
portance that the great political and financial  
crisis in Europe has produced so little effect  
upon values here. It is true the "bulls" in  
the Gold Room, who have been on the losing  
side ever since the failure of the gold con-  
spiracy last year, made a diversion by getting  
down town early yesterday morning and start-  
ing gold at 115, but the price during the day  
fell to 112, at which point it left  
off last Saturday. The higher price  
just mentioned was about the earliest  
of the day, and although the decline  
was interrupted by numerous reports prej-  
udicial to the peace of Europe, it was none  
the less sure. Gold, however, was about the  
only commodity excited. Stocks and govern-  
ment bonds were comparatively quiet, and the  
Stock Exchange during most of the day was  
only thinly attended by the brokers. The  
final effects of a European war upon our  
finances, while problematic for the immediate  
future, are regarded as certain to be beneficial.  
It was the embarrassments of our war that led  
to a suspension of specie payments. We have  
made rapid strides within the past year to  
resumption. If a war embarrasses the Powers  
of Europe we shall all be on a level again,  
and in the process of future recuperation the  
odds will be in our favor. It is not the best  
way, of course, to equal our rivals by having  
them come down to our standard, but we do  
not make the conditions which are to equalize  
us. Our national suspension of specie pay-  
ments is only a matter of comparison. If  
Europe gets into financial trouble we shall  
resume specie payments, because the United  
States will be the least embarrassed of the  
great Powers of the world.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The present wheat  
crop in Virginia is reported to be the largest  
and finest harvested for years. From all parts  
of the country we get about the same. Well,  
this wheat is just in season for the great de-  
mand we shall have from Europe if the war  
really breaks out. The old person who  
always prays for a long and moderate war in  
Europe is in town.

THE FUNDING BILL.—The conference com-  
mittee has finally agreed upon a report as to  
the disagreeing amendments of the two houses  
on the Funding bill, and it will be reported to  
Congress to-day. The bill as thus agreed to  
is not what we have wished for. There are  
many objectionable features in it still, but it  
is probably the best we can get, at least this  
session.

The Spanish Throne Question and Great  
Britain.

Our news from Europe by cable is still  
warlike, although indications are not wanting  
that war may yet be averted. The serious  
nature of the crisis is made manifest by the  
excited condition of the money market in  
London. On Saturday all sorts of securities  
declined heavily. Breadstuffs, of course,  
remained firm, and there was an advance in  
American wheat. But even American bonds  
of all descriptions went down heavily. The  
London Telegram puts the case strongly when  
it says that the panic would not have been  
so serious had it not been that men known to  
be in the confidence of the Emperor were  
selling heavily. The London Times says that  
France is clearly in the wrong, and entreats  
the neutral Powers "to not instantly, unitedly  
and firmly to prevent, if possible, a collision."  
It is quite manifest that British capitalists  
deplore the present attitude of France and  
regard war with alarm. This is an age when  
gold rules quite as much as armies, and it will  
not be wonderful if the gold kings carry the  
day. It is certain that if the war does not  
give birth to some fresh question specially  
injurious to British interests Great Britain will  
merely look on. Unless trouble arises in the  
East, unless Russia encourages disaffection in  
Turkey, British troops and British sailors will  
look on from a distance. The voice of the  
Times, which generally is the voice of the gov-  
ernment, may lead France to reflect. It is  
probable, that in this latest affair between  
France and Prussia, Prussia, as in the Lux-  
embourg business, will gain a moral victory.  
Prussia is not in the wrong, and Prussia is too  
proud and too strong to bow the knee, while  
France in persisting in her bold demands may  
bring into the field more enemies than friends.

## Congress Yesterday.

The last five days of the session are at  
hand, and consequently business is being  
hurried through without due discrimination.  
One or two land jobs and railroad grants were  
negotiated in the Senate during the day. The  
Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was discussed  
in Committee of the Whole, and an amend-  
ment was added appropriating one hundred  
thousand dollars for a large office at New  
York. Several other matters of minor im-  
portance were transacted, but the day was  
largely spent in executive session.

In the House the Senate amendments to the  
Naturalization bill were concurred in, and it  
now only needs the signature of the President  
to become a law. There was no fresh propo-  
sition to bring in John Chinaman, like the one  
which so signally failed in the Senate. The  
bill is especially intended for New York city,  
and will take effect in time to influence the fall  
elections in this State. A proposition to settle  
the bills of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, con-  
tracted during their visit to Washington, was  
debated with much fervor, and was finally  
passed. The cost of these extravagant savages'  
few days' jollification was fifty thousand dol-  
lars. A contested election case from Ken-  
tucky was settled by retaining Mr. John M.  
Rice in his seat and paying Mr. Ziegler, the  
contestant, two thousand dollars for his  
trouble in contesting. One queer fact in this  
matter was that the whole committee, with the  
exception of Mr. Burr, reported in favor of  
Ziegler, who is a radical, Mr. Burr alone  
reporting in favor of Mr. Rice, who, however,  
won the decision of the House. It is therefore  
apparent that the House as a body has a  
higher idea of the proprieties than the radical  
portion of the Election Committee.

## The European War Game.

The establishment of the phlegmatic Ger-  
mans over the excitement to which France  
has wrought herself within three or four days  
is not assumed. One German authority says  
that France is "wild." From another source  
we hear that "the government of Prussia is  
profoundly surprised at the attitude of  
France," and "cannot comprehend this haste."  
Thus the slow German lags behind and can-  
not yet believe in the possibility of war, while  
the French already have their troops in  
motion. Is it that the "furia Francesca"  
astonishes the innocent German? Is the Ger-  
man really innocent? Apparently he is, for  
no diplomatic point could be gained by insist-  
ing on a trivial pretence; and, besides, it is not  
in the style of Bismarck to play the innocent.  
But if Prussia had been in the game with  
Prism—if the nomination of Hohenzollern had  
resulted from an intrigue between Berlin and  
Madrid—then Prussia would have anticipated  
France as one of the possible consequences. The  
startled fury of France would have been fore-  
seen, and Prussia would not have met it with  
this slow, unfeigned surprise. Her very  
astonishment argues that the notion on which  
France assumes to move is false.

What, then, is the real thought behind  
France's activity? It still looks wonderfully  
like a game for the Prince of Asturias, and  
this sudden war fury like a well-covered  
French-Spanish coup d'état. Hohenzollern  
is the reason laid down to justify the inter-  
ference of France. That interference required  
justification on all hands, but most especially  
in France. It would have been a ticklish  
business, with Paris as it is, for France to  
have moved with the plain purpose of forcing  
a Bourbon on a free people; but the sympathy  
and good will of the French people go with  
any movement against the machinations of  
Prussia. Hence the Hohenzollern candidacy  
covers the measure to a charm, and the mili-  
tary occupation of Madrid may close the strife  
in the Cortes and determine the "choice" of  
a King. Nay, the thing may be done and  
Europe be quiet again before Prussia has fairly  
finished rubbing her eyes. And if not, what  
then? Has not Prussia declared that the filling  
of the Spanish throne is no concern of hers?

## The Political Horizon in Massachusetts.

The coming November election in Massachu-  
setts promises to be one of more than ordinary  
political significance. Henry Wilson, it seems,  
must get out of the Senate and make way for  
the fierce and aspiring Ben Butler, and the  
Fifth district is to be hereafter represented in  
the House by a man named Ben Perley Poore.  
Davies, too, is booked for a back seat if he  
does not show his hand on the Chinese and  
labor questions. He has been too busy in his  
self-appointed guardianship of the Treasury to  
please his party or his constituents or any-  
body else. Sumner's term does not expire  
just yet, and he can therefore afford to be on  
the right side of the Collegial question, and

appear in a marked and consistent contrast  
with Wilson and Butler, and not shut the doors  
of enlightenment and civilization to all but the  
ebony race. The old liquor question, too, will  
be fought over again in Massachusetts this  
year, and the fond hope is cherished there that  
the prohibitory law will be repealed and the  
obnoxious and rapidly corrupting and degene-  
rating constabulary force abolished. Taking  
it all in all, then, there appears to be a  
troublesome political storm brewing in the Old  
Bay State.

The Isthmus of Corinth Canal—Another  
Gateway to the Orient.

In the year 1861, while the doubters and  
tremblers of the commercial world—the short-  
sighted weaklings who mistake the end of  
their own nose for a burning Himalaya, and a  
fly in the telescope for a mastodon in the  
moon—were wagging their wise heads of  
prophecy against the Suez Canal, a Cretan  
engineer, Colonel Leouidas Lyghounes, who  
had served with distinction as director of the  
works on the embankments of the Nile in  
Egypt, proposed to the government of Greece  
a plan for cutting a ship canal through the  
Isthmus of Corinth, from the gulf of the same  
name to that of Athens. This narrow neck of  
land, which is the connecting link between  
Attica and the Morea, is, at its narrowest  
breadth, only five French kilometres, or about  
three and one-eighth English miles, in width,  
and the nature of the soil is such as to render  
the work of excavation comparatively easy.  
In fact, Colonel Lyghounes computed the prob-  
able cost of a work sufficient to pass the  
largest vessels at no more than twelve  
million francs, or not far from two million  
four hundred thousand dollars—a mere trifle  
when compared with the service to be ren-  
dered. Such a canal would shorten the  
voyage from Marseilles to Constantinople  
by fourteen and to Trieste by twenty hours,  
while it would open a direct channel for the  
entire trade of Asia Minor coming from the  
Black Sea to the Dardanelles and the waters  
of the Grecian Archipelago into the Mediter-  
ranean and thence to the Atlantic Ocean.

Colonel Lyghounes addressed an elaborate  
but lucid report on the whole subject to the  
Hellenic Cabinet, and the latter were delighted  
with the idea. Baron de Lesseps, the pro-  
jector of the Suez Canal, warmly approved of  
the plan and tendered his hearty co-operation;  
but it so chanced that his own grand design  
was, just then, involved in the darkest clouds  
of uncertainty and the Greek government was  
too weak and poor to take up the scheme alone.  
Hence it has languished for years and had  
almost died out, when the splendid success of  
the Suez undertaking came to revive it. At  
length, as we learn by special telegrams from  
Europe, both English and French capitalists  
have become interested, and this bright de-  
sign is to be carried into complete execution.  
Moreover, the French Chollat Company have  
renewed their proposition to construct a rail-  
road along the shores of the Gulf of Corinth  
on terms more favorable than those that caused  
their rejection by the Greeks a year ago. This  
road will connect all the minor ports that look  
forth upon that historic sea and once reflected  
the porticoes of temples and palaces of Parian  
marble which the incessantly extending  
wealth of their Oriental traffic reared on every  
jutting promontory. The tribute of their  
modern trade will be poured into the one grand  
channel and repay the life that the latter will  
have bestowed.

After all this project is not entirely mod-  
ern. When Corinth, so long the defender of  
Greek independence, at last succumbed to  
Rome, Nero, the magnificent tyrant, planned  
and commenced a similar work, and traces of  
his excavations have been found by the  
modern engineers; but his other varied enter-  
prises and the turbulence that his oppressions  
provoked did not leave him time to complete  
it. Corinth, the favorite of the arts and  
the mother of commercial luxury, and its  
enchanted plain of Sicily, that combined  
the bloom and fruitfulness of the biblical  
Canaan with the laurel and asphodel meadows,  
the fawn and dryad-haunted groves and the  
myrtle covered steep of Tempe and Aradia,  
fell into comparative forgetfulness, to  
sparkle fitfully only from time to time amid  
their ashes, when the grandeur of the Otto-  
man caliphs and the splendid greed of the  
Venetian doges touched them with the wand  
of trade. At last Corinth sank from the sight  
of general traffic, and was remembered only  
as a dim, far-away dream of antique luxury  
in the era when her invented art of paint-  
ing and her richly ornate architecture  
eclipsed the glory of Athens itself. But now,  
forming part of that superb succession of  
enterprises which is to unite the Zuyder  
Zee and the upper Rhine by ship canal  
through Holland; the waters of the Gulf of  
Lyons and the Atlantic Ocean by another that  
will commingle the currents of the Rhone, the  
Lot and the Garonne in France; the classic  
billows of the Tyrrhene and the Red Seas by  
Suez, and the lower Gulf of Arabia, consec-  
rated by records of higher and more august  
antiquity, with the Gulf of Persia at the  
middle Arabian mainland, the canal across  
the Greek isthmus will revive far more than  
all the traffic which concentrated there from  
the West and the East two thousand years  
and more ago. Within five years the Acro-  
corinthian, far grander in its time than the  
Athenian Acropolis and more stupendous in  
its former strength than even the modern Gib-  
raltar, may look down, not upon the carved  
prows of the slow Argives and the rude Do-  
rians or the tiny fleets of the ancient Polopon-  
nesians, but upon vast steam argosies that will  
bring the gold of Mexico and California to pay  
for the rare tissues and the spices "of Oromus  
and the Ind," and will land some Yankee  
Anacharsis to write new letters of his voyage  
through the teeming archipelago restored to  
far more than its old-time opulence, and yet  
to boast how much the Corinthians, past and  
present, of the isthmus are excelled by the  
Corinthians of "Boasting."

Effects in the United States of a War  
in Europe.

War in Europe will have its first effect here  
by immensely increasing the flow of immi-  
grants. Already every careful father who  
can gather the cash and scents the conscrip-  
tion afar off is paying the passage of his boys  
to America. From America they may return  
home again richer than they went; or the father,  
perchance, may follow on the voyage; from the  
army they would probably never return. And  
this result is secured to us merely by the war  
fever, even without the war. Next to the in-  
crease in immigration will be a demand for  
our breadstuffs and high prices for our splen-  
did grain crops. If the war lasts we shall even  
fill some big gun contracts, and our workshops  
will burn gas. Europe will go on the  
debtor side of the books in a very unqualified  
way. Our bonds at first will go down in the  
market of Europe; for there will be a rush  
for money to be handled in the great financial  
trans-actions, and all values held as investment  
will be on the market; but this will be only a  
first effect. Later it will be realized that the  
birds of this great, prosperous, peaceable  
people are the only securities worth holding,  
and they will be in demand at any price.

It is INTIMATED NOW that our new Post  
Office is the object of a huge job. The work  
commenced a year ago with such fair prom-  
ises of early completion and has relaxed so  
evidently that there can be no doubt that some  
wretched jobber is trying to work his little  
game in the matter. We believe that middle-  
some jobber is the Post Office Committee of the  
House. When they were on here last winter  
they found no way to insert a finger in the  
pie, and they are delaying or embarrassing  
the appropriations until a way opens. We  
hope members of Congress will not delay the  
needed appropriations, nor be niggard in  
settling the accounts.